

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2564.

## LONDON HEARS OF ANOTHER JAPANESE NAVAL TRIUMPH

### Doubtful Tale About the Russian Fleet Sunk and Captured.

**Alexieff Reports Another Landing Force of Japanese Near Port Arthur—Three Day Blizzard Raging—Mobilization of Troops at Nagasaki.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Reports reach here of a second engagement at Port Arthur in which eight Russian vessels were sunk and ten captured.

AN OLD STORY REVAMPED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Viceroy Alexieff reports the destruction of the Japanese steamer Sungari.

The earlier reports from the seat of war noted the sinking of the Russian transport Sungari at Chemulpo. There is no vessel of that name on the available lists of the Japanese commercial marine.

LIFE IN PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The British steamer Foxton Hall, detained at Port Arthur has been destroyed by fire.

The British steamer Foxton Hall, a new steamer of 2734 tons, left Barry, England, on Dec. 11th for Port Arthur. Marine guides do not state the object of her voyage but it is supposed that she had a cargo of coal.

JAPANESE PREPARING TO LAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs that the Japanese are preparing to land at Tainjenda, on the Liaotung peninsula, and that a three days' blizzard has been raging.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT SEIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—A consignment of California fruit for Port Arthur has been seized on the Coptic.

CHEFOO, Feb. 15.—It is reported here that eleven Russian war vessels of various types have been disabled in the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 15.—Martial law has been declared at this place. The Russian residents have begun to leave this city owing to demonstrations against them by the Japanese.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 15.—The mobilization of the Japanese troops is now complete.

YINGKOW, Feb. 15.—All of the neutral vessels seized by Russia have been released. This action is thought to be the result of the demand made last week by the United States for an explanation regarding the seizure of the American steamer Pleiades at Port Arthur.

SEOUL, Feb. 15.—The Japanese guard has been established at the Russian consulate to preserve order, prevent any attack being made on the place by the populace. The city is quiet now, however.

PEKING, Feb. 15.—Six thousand Japanese have landed near Dalny on the Liaotung peninsula, about thirty miles from Port Arthur. It is believed the latter stronghold will soon fall. Connection between Port Arthur and Vladivostok has been suspended.

RUSSIANS CLAIM A VICTORY.

NEWCHWANG, Feb. 15.—The Japanese troops have been defeated at Pigeon bay, near Port Arthur, with heavy loss.

JAPANESE DRIVEN BACK.

DOVE BAY, Feb. 15.—Twelve thousand Japanese attempted to land here but were driven back. The Russian loss is thirty.

COSSACKS SABRE JAPANESE.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 15.—Six hundred Japanese landed at Talian-wan (Dalny) and the Cossacks sabred four hundred.

CAPTURE RUSSIAN COALING STATION.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Feb. 15.—The Japanese have occupied Ching-hai-wan, the Russian coaling station near Manampoo.

JAPANESE ARMY AT CHEMULPO.

CHEMULPO, Feb. 15.—Nineteen thousand Japanese troops have landed here.

### SENATOR HANNA DIES WHILE UNCONSCIOUS



THE LATE MARK HANNA.

### Something About the Career of a Man Who Began Poor, Remained Honest and Became Great in Business and Politics.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Hanna is dead after lying unconscious for fifteen hours. He will have a public funeral in the Senate on Wednesday and will be buried in Cleveland on Friday.

Marcus A. Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio since 1897, and the most prominent of the friends and advisers of the late President McKinley, was born at New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Ohio, on Sept. 24, 1837. He had made his home in Cleveland since 1882. Senator Hanna directed the campaign which secured the nomination and election and re-election of William McKinley as President. During the last few months his name was prominently mentioned for the Presidential nomination this year.

Hanna received a poor school education but one of the best of business education. He became an employee in the wholesale grocery house of his father and on the latter's death took entire charge of the business, laying at that time the foundations of the immense fortune which he now leaves. He married at the age of thirty, and realizing the importance of the coal and iron industry of the Great Lakes identified himself in a small way with that business. By strict industry he enlarged the scope of his activity year after year until he became a great power in the financial world of Cleveland. It was through the business of one of his great coal mines that he became acquainted with McKinley. At that time the latter was an obscure lawyer and had taken charge of some cases in which he defended a small band of striking miners. Their business dealings at that time ripened into a friendship which grew through the vagaries of many political campaigns until the death of the President.

In late years Hanna has been connected with some great business enterprises. He was head of the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co., coal operators; director of the Ohio Ship Manufacturing company; president of the Union National Bank; president of the Cleveland City Railway Company; president of the Chicago Mining Company; and had extensive interests in other business enterprises. Hanna received his first real political start when the late Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, appointed him Senator to fill the vacancy caused by Sherman's retirement in 1897. After that the editors of his State took care of him. He remained in the Senate and his career there would not have expired until 1901. He was a member of some of the important committees of the Senate. He had been chairman of the Republican National Committee since the campaign which elected McKinley President the first time.

As a statesman Mr. Hanna has always been looked upon as strong. He was blunt, courageous and honest. In all affairs he knew the needs of the United States and his rugged way of advancing the interests which he considered most important won for him many friends. One of his famous sayings was that he would rather make harmony between the forces of capital and labor in the United States than become President. Less than a year ago Hanna disposed of his business enterprises. He sold his steamship lines, his iron mines, his coal mines, and his street railways, and declared that he would spend his time in connection with public affairs. Senator Hanna leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter. Ruth, the latter having been married last June to Joseph M. McCormick, a son of the United States Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

### RUMORS ABOUT EXPERT BURGLARS

There are said to be two veteran safe-crackers in town, who came here originally to make an effort to carry off a portion, if not all, of the million dollars which the Hawaiian government received through its recent loan issue.

Officials say they have known that the alleged safe-blowers were here but the secret was kept in order that an opportunity might arise to capture them.

The million dollars have not been found by these gentry, and, as the police keep a watchful eye on the banks and there is a watchman at all times in the capitol building, where the government treasury is located, there is not much hope for the burglars.

A bul of Porto Ricans and negroes who banded together some time ago for burglary purposes is said to have planned a raid on Washburn's bank, the object being to break into the vaults. The police were notified of the intention of the gang and extra precautions were taken to guard the building. Reports are turned in from the bank by the night patrolman at short intervals and there is not a half hour during the night that a police officer or watchman does not make an inspection of the interior.

### PREDICT A JAP TRIUMPH BOTH ON LAND AND WATER

The Victoria Colonist, a few days before the breaking out of the war, had an interview with "a representative of the Exchange Telegraph Co. just from the Far East," which showed remarkable foresight. It follows:

"As to the result of a conflict, I fail to see what the Russian fleet can do. What must be the condition of the first-class battleships and cruisers of the Russian fleet, for which no docks are available. Certainly the ships that have made the long voyage out from the Black Sea or Baltic must not only require docking, but also in all probability extensive refitting and repairs. The Russian fleet under such circumstances cannot venture out far from its base, and then only in full force liable to an attack by an enemy who can easily steam round it. Then again, the Japanese possess an enormous advantage in the inland sea, which forms their Panama canal; their fast boats can recommit from either end, intercept and capture coilers and transports, as well as locate any 'fame duck' or foul-bottomed man-of-war. Thus while the Russians cannot force their own waters, the Japanese can maneuver freely and choose their own time and place of attack, well knowing that the longer they put matters off the worse it will be for the fast-fouling Russian vessels.

"The Russian army, though a brave and powerful force, must be to a great extent dependent upon the maintenance of its connections with its base, and as this consists of a single line of railway thousands of miles in length, I ask, is it possible to conceive that such a line can be efficiently protected in war time against an active and resolute enemy? If I am correct there can be only one end to such a conflict, namely, the defeat of the Russian navy, and consequent thereon the compulsory withdrawal of their army."

### RUSSIAN NAVAL STRENGTH AT PORT ARTHUR

Five days before the battle the following dispatch was sent from Port Arthur. It appears in the last Victoria files:

(Associated Press.)

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 3.—Important naval and military movements have been effected here in response to the Japanese war measures.

The Russian squadron, heretofore inside the harbor, consisting of the battleship Retvisan, 12,700 tons; the battleship Peresviet, 12,412 tons; the battleship Sevastopol, 12,000 tons; the cruiser Smerchik, the battleship Orel, 12,000 tons; the cruiser Smely, and the battleship Sebastopol, 10,960 tons, have joined the outside fleet consisting of the battleship Probuda, 12,674 tons; the battleship Petropavlovsk, 10,960 tons; the battleship Poltava, 10,960 tons; the cruiser Diana, 6,630 tons; the cruiser Pallada, 6,630 tons; the cruiser Askold, 8,100 tons; the cruiser Varyag, 6,600 tons; the torpedo boat Baku, 840 tons, and the cruiser Ryzhin, 3,500 tons. The latter has just arrived here from Chemulpo, Korea, with complete Japanese charts of the Korean coast.

In consequence of the narrow and dangerous entrance at low water it took the warships three days to get out of the harbor. The accomplishment of this task is regarded as especially important, owing to the danger of the ships being injured by an accident in the channel.

The cruiser Jijit, 10,456 tons; the torpedo gunboat Caidamak, 500 tons; the sloop-of-war Sebyrka, 1,324 tons; four gunboats and the torpedo flotilla remain inside.

Simultaneously, the third brigade of Siberian rifles and two batteries of artillery started for an unannounced destination from Liao Yang, south of Mukden. Altogether about 9,000 troops have departed, leaving 10,000 men at Port Arthur exclusive of the troops manning the fortifications. The arrival of Japanese coal has been stopped. In consequence of the military authorities monopolizing the use of the railroad the latter has declined to transport any more commercial freight. The telegraph company declines to accept any more press or private messages, so they will have to be routed via the Far East. Port Arthur is quiet.

The authorities declare the naval and military discussions should be regarded as purely speculative and as offensive. Port Arthur is quiet.

### ANOTHER RUSSIAN CRUISER SUNK

Hon. Miki Saito, the Japanese Consul-General, received yesterday the following cablegram from the Japanese Minister at Washington:

\*\*\*\*\*  
Washington, Feb. 15th, 1904.  
To Saito, Honolulu.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
Among the statements given by the captain of the U. S. steamer Pleiades, which just arrived at Japan from Port Arthur, are the following:  
"Russian cruiser Askold, which had been shelled by our navy, was greatly damaged and at last sank on the 13th inst. forenoon. In the inner harbor. In the battle at sea, in the Russian fleet, there were 29 killed and 60 wounded, who were carried ashore. It is also stated that among the garrison of the Golden Hill fortress two were killed and several wounded."

TAKAHIRA.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
The Russian protected cruiser Askold was a magnificent vessel, one of the creations of the giant shipyards of the late Herr Krupp of Germany. She was modern, having been built in 1900. Her tonnage was 4,500; her length, 426½ feet; beam, 49 feet, and depth, 20½ feet.

The Askold was constructed as a commerce destroyer and one of a character considered able to take care of herself in a very hard battle. She had three sets of triple-expansion engines and in one speed trial made 24½ knots. She had three screws and among her distinctive features were five smokestacks. She was armed with the following Oruchoff guns: Twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch, eight 2-pounders, and two one-pounders. She carried two submerged torpedo tubes, and four torpedo tubes above water, the latter being placed at stern, bow, and amidships on each side of the vessel.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 27.—It is reported that about 150 wagons loaded with army stores have left Hsiao Yang daily for the past four days for Yalu river, where it is intended to concentrate 8,000 Port Arthur and Mukden troops. The authorities claim that the hostility of Japan compels this course. Russia has hitherto avoided alarming Korea.

### GOTO MUST NOW SERVE HIS TIME

Goto, a transition period convict who gained his liberty through a decision of Judge Gear nearly three years ago, was captured by Officer Tanaka yesterday and is again in prison. He will be treated as an escaped prisoner and must now serve out the life sentence given him on conviction of having committed rape.

Goto was the first of the men convicted during the transition period to be brought before Judge Gear on habeas corpus proceedings and Judge Gear ordered his release. Since that time he has been at liberty although all of the other transition period prisoners were rearrested by the police as fast as Gear set them free and held until the United States Supreme Court, in the Mankichi case decision, held that the men were legally convicted and that they must serve their sentences. Had Goto returned to Japan he would have escaped serving. Since his release he has been employed on various plantations about the islands.

The Bulletin admits that the Advertiser has more time than it has itself, to get accurate war news. That is one of several reasons why the public takes the morning paper by preference. The Advertiser has both the time and the intention to keep its readers in touch with what is actually going on, in the Far East; the Bulletin apparently has neither.

The Russian warship Dmitry Donskoi is one vessel and not two, as set down in some of the current reports.



# BIG SCALE IRRIGATION

## Maui Will Dispense With Pumping This Year.

WAILUKU, Feb. 15.—Supt. R. W. Fuller of the K. R. R. Co. entertained Supt. George Denison of O. R. & L. Co. R. R. at dinner at the Maui Hotel on Tuesday evening. Mr. Denison left the same night for Hawaii.

C. H. Brown has completed his task of collecting the county books and property of Maui, and leaves for Hawaii by Tuesday's Mauna Loa, on a like errand.

Robert Cotton of Honolulu came over on Tuesday night's Kilauea, with Kilauea as his objective point, but spent the night in Wailuku, as the road to Kilauea was impassable.

The marriage of Mr. J. W. Searle of Honolulu and Miss Gertrude Killa King of Wailuku will take place at Lahaina.

At last accounts Mr. and Mrs. Storm of Lahaina had arrived at Kobe, Japan, on their way to the Philippine Islands.

The Newsman claims the championship belt for prolix hens, having harvested 32 eggs one day last week, while two dozen per day is an easy mark.

The matter of organizing a lodge of free masons at Wailuku is being agitated, and a call will probably be issued shortly for a reunion of all Maui members of the masonic fraternity for the purpose of discussing the proposition.

### STORM NOTES

Hana reports fourteen inches of rain in 24 hours during the present kona storm.

The roads on central Maui have been affected this week, and are bog holes in many places.

The prevailing storms have considerably damaged the prospects for an avocado pear crop, as these trees are now in full bloom.

The recent heavy rains have somewhat impeded sugar making on Maui, but the Punene Mill is reported to be running day and night.

The heavy rains of Wednesday morning washed out the road between Olowalu and Lahaina, so as to prevent carriage travel, and the mails had to be carried on horseback between Wailuku and Lahaina.

### GREAT IRRIGATION WORKS

Maui has been the pioneer in building ditches for irrigating cane fields, bringing the waters from the mountain streams to the fertile valley lands. The big Island Hawaii has to depend on natural rainfall, and Oahu on pumps but Maui alone in less than another year will be able to dispense with the cost of pumping machinery as its natural supply will be developed to the fullest limit.

Through the indomitable energy and business foresight of the Hon. H. P. Baldwin three new ditches will be finished on Maui in 1904; namely the Honokahua ditch from West Maui mountain to supply Pioneer Plantation with water and the big Koolau and Hamakua ditches from the Naahiki region to furnish additional water to central Maui.

The Koolau ditch is 10 miles long from its commencement at Wailuku to Wailamoi of which 7 1/2 miles is underground tunnel work and 2 1/2 miles of open ditches.

The tunnels are 8 feet wide and 7 feet high and are constructed and lined to carry a depth of 5 feet of water when flowing full which will give a capacity on a grade of 7 feet fall per mile of 85 millions of gallons in 24 hours. The ditch portions are made a little larger and the grades are flatter also, so that they will have the same capacity as the tunnels.

One tunnel alone, No. 24, between Keanae and Hononau is 2,710 feet long and cuts off 1 1/2 miles of ditch. This has been the greatest obstacle to progress encountered, yet so diligently and systematically has the work been prosecuted since the 1st of last April that on the 1st of February only 294 feet were to be finished which beats the speed record for hand drilling.

Many caves 20 to 30 feet in diameter have been discovered in the underground exploration. These acted undoubtedly as conduits for the liquid lavas of Haleakala in ancient times, as their walls are of chilled rock like the hardest steel and very often the cooled lava is found within them.

One small underground stream was found which carried petrified wood in a clay and shale formation. Only rarely has more than 200 or 300 feet of the hardest stone been found in one body, and this as a rule near present or ancient river beds.

It is proposed to line about 4 miles of the tunnels where it is porous with concrete which will be a heavy expense as the underground work is very costly. This is done to prevent the great loss from sparge through the sides and bottom which would otherwise result. It is going to take over 2,000 barrels of cement for this work and tons upon tons of sand. Over 100,000 lbs. of giant powder have been used and owing to the fluctuations and vigilance of the management not one has been fatally hurt in the tunnels. Two men have died from falling off poles due to their own carelessness. There is an emergency hospital at headquarters for care of the injured men and a medical de-

partment under charge of Dr. McGatigan of Hana; so that all injured men are well taken care of.

At the terminus of the Koolau ditch at Wailamoi, 1,200 feet high, its water will be partitioned between the H. C. & S. Co. and the Haku-Pala-Kihel plantations. The latter are now building a connection called the Hamakua ditch to bring their pro rata of water to the higher levels of their plantations.

M. M. O'Shaughnessy, Mem. Am. Soc. C. E., has been manager and engineer, with J. Jorgensen for assistant. Mr. Cooper, book-keeper; E. Rogers, tunnel-luna, and Captain Johnson, late of the U. S. A., in charge of transportation.

(The foregoing is condensed from the Maui News.)

### Seeing the Big Crater.

(Star Correspondence.)

KILAUEA, Feb. 16.—Kilauea is worth traveling thousands of miles to see whether the volcano is active or inactive. The old crater, which was two months ago at the height of activity, is now dead; the bottom covered with small stones and gravel, can be easily seen from the brink; and sulphur fumes rising from open fissures give the only indication of past disturbances.

Kilauea may be dead, but even then it is interesting. The crater may be extinct, but to one who walks or rides over it at any hour, day or night, it appears to be very active indeed. From every crevice and fissure, volumes of smoke and steam and fumes rise, and in half a dozen places the heat is so intense that it is lots more congenial in a cooler spot.

No one can truthfully say that Kilauea is extinct. Madam Pele is only slumbering. There is always activity somewhere beneath you, and the smoke and fire constantly arising give the impression that you are walking over an active volcano, even though you are not able to see the activity yourself. It is there, and though probably the lava may be flowing deep down, there is no telling when an upheaval may come.

And then even without the view of the lake of fire and the remarkable disturbances apparent when the volcano is active, there is still always something to be seen. Madam Pele's kitchen, the hot caves, and the cones of past disturbances are all interesting enough. You can be familiar with Pele here, without running into danger. There is advance notice of every performance and it is easy to get to the gallery on one side and keep a close watch on the play. No doubt the view of the crater is magnificent while the volcano is in action, but at the same time there is also enough to be seen when Kilauea is still to repay you for the trip a hundred times over.

The Volcano House people and Hilo residents complain that Honolulu does all in its power to prevent tourists from visiting Kilauea. Perhaps they do, but it is a mistaken policy. Oahu has attractions, but after all the visit to the volcano should not be overlooked. It is the one attraction which Hawaii has, that no other country can offer. Properly developed it is the islands' most valuable tourist asset. You can get tropical scenery in many lands, but a living volcano whether active or inactive is one thing which no other country can offer. And it is harmless always. Pele is always remarkably well-behaved and yet she is ready to display her charms to every visitor.

If there is no activity there is still always enough underground disturbance to give the tourist an idea of what she might do if really aroused. And perhaps a good many people would prefer to walk over the black lava beds and see and feel the heat and smoke from the innermost recesses of the earth, and be told of Pele's power, than to see her demonstrations at close range. Of course the splendor of Kilauea in action cannot be belittled, but there is always considerably more to be seen, than simply boiling lakes and fiery lava foundations. Then too every visitor to the volcano must pass through Honolulu. And the chances are that the average tourist who is told that there is nothing to be seen outside of Oahu, cuts short his stay in Honolulu just that much. A visit to Kilauea is a benefit not only to the island of Hawaii, but it means necessarily a longer time spent in Honolulu, for steamer connections are seldom perfect. Then too while the average tourist may tire of telling of the joys of climate and beauties of scenery, he will repeat over and over again the story of a meal he cooked over volcanic fire, or how he charred his card or pencil in the heat from the center of the earth, or of the caves he visited, where the air was unbearably hot instead of cold.

There are things to be seen by the volcano visitor other than the volcano itself. The trip to Kilauea must be made overland and the country is three fold more beautiful viewed from the stage than from the decks of a steamer—even though you may be able to enjoy the latter. From Hilo to Kilauea there are virgin forests of magnificent beauty. Tree ferns enfold the wood on either side while in the thick undergrowth is a touch of color here and there. Wild raspberries are plentiful along the roadside, luscious and red and good to eat. Wild roses and cultivated roses also line the way and the road is one of the best in the islands. A stage runs from one side of the island to the other and it is always best to come up by way of Hilo and return from Honouliuli, or from Honouliuli and then back by way of Hilo.

The Volcano House has been entertaining scores of people lately, and the house is kept filled nearly all the time by Manager Biggood. While the Governor was here there was a small party of tourists viewing the volcano, also a party consisting of Mrs. Thurston and daughter, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. McStocker and son and Mrs. Walker and two sons. J. B. and George P. Castle are due here with a party of four to-day from the Kona side, and a party of six is coming on the Kilauea this week.

Practically everything for the table is raised here, celery, cauliflower, cabbage, radishes, chickens, turkeys, etc. Violets grow profusely and the flower garden at the Volcano House is one of the prettiest and most artistically arranged in the islands.

L. M.

# CARS MAY NOT GET OVER OAHU LINE IN A WEEK

## Things in a Bad Way Since the Storm Between Pearl City and Kahuku—How the Country Looks to a Traveler.

Mr. George R. Cullen, of the Immigration Office, returned to Honolulu yesterday morning from Wailuku, accompanied by Mrs. Cullen, whither they went by the 8:15 train on Wednesday morning. They were driven from the Haleiwa Hotel to Pearl City and from there got a train to town. Mr. Cullen was seen by a representative of the Advertiser just after his return, and he related the following in regard to the great storm which has but recently swept over this island:

"I went up to Wailuku Wednesday morning on business connected with the Chinese Office, and as I had not before been over the Oahu Railroad, took Mrs. Cullen along. It commenced to rain shortly after the train pulled out. We arrived at the Haleiwa Hotel in a blinding storm. It continued to rain for over twenty hours. We had planned to return by the train due to leave for Honolulu at 2:35, but the train is still due to start. The conductor of it, assisted by a number of hands from Kahuku are engaged in trying to repair bridges between Wailuku and Pearl City.

"I never saw such a flood of rain before. The stream in front of the Haleiwa Hotel rose about eight feet and was almost up to the rustic bridge. I understand that a number of the bridges between Pearl City and Wailuku are either washed away or are so badly damaged that at least a week will be required to put them in such shape that trains can safely go over them. One of these bridges gave way under a freight train and two of the cars went down. The conductor of that train came into Honolulu, and returned to Wailuku last night, having walked most of the way. The remainder of the distance he came by hand car. He reported that the condition of the road was such that it would take some time to put it in order. When I found the situation so bad I at once made arrangements to come back some other way and succeeded in hiring a team from the hotel to drive us as far as Pearl City, between which point and Honolulu trains are running on schedule this morning.

"On our way back over the hills this morning evidence was everywhere of the havoc of the storm. Trees had been blown down, many of them pulled up by the roots, all along the road. One of the Wailuku plantation railroads suffered severely from a wash-out and the rails and ties were hanging down like a bridge with the earth scooped away for twenty feet below and at least thirty feet wide. We crossed a number of bridges on the road with spans of fully fifteen feet and the water had risen above them and deposited large quantities of brush and drift material on them. Everywhere were signs of the high water which appears to have flooded everything. Cane fields were completely inundated and the cane crushed to the ground in numerous places. Pearl City seems to have been a particular sufferer from both the wind and flood. A portion of the wind mill at the pumping station near there was blown to the road, fully three hundred yards. More trees were broken and uprooted there than at any other place. Many of the poorly constructed houses showed that they had been put to a severe test and parts of roofs were blown completely away.

"In the yard of the Haleiwa Hotel a number of the most beautiful trees were broken and ruined. There were but four guests at the hotel, fortunately, when we arrived. Two of them left on horseback. The other two, tourists who were booked to depart on the Aorangi, left yesterday by team, with their luggage, in order to catch their steamer. The manager of the hotel states that, owing to the suspended railroad facilities, the house was suffering a temporary embarrassment for ice and provisions, but that a special messenger and team had been sent to Honolulu to fill these needs.

### FURY OF THE OCEAN.

"During the progress of the storm the ocean was cutting all kinds of capers. The surf pounded on the rocks with great fury and the churned foam was blown high in the air, producing an effect particularly entrancing to the eye. I have seen the Atlantic Ocean, especially on the Jersey coast, in all stages of anger and storm, but I have never yet beheld such a great surf scene as that I have just viewed in Wailuku bay from the lands of the Haleiwa Hotel. The roar of the water has been like a cannonade and, with the beating rain, has formed a combination of elements very conducive to sleep. Despite the annoying feature of being storm-bound, Mrs. Cullen and I have enjoyed the experience immensely.

"For years I have held in my memory the vision of the ride on the Union Pacific from The Dalles, Oregon, to Portland, in the 'Web-foot' State, as the most glorious bit of scenery to be found in this country, even scintillating in grandeur that of the Palisades on the Hudson. This fancy has been dispelled by my ride up along the Cascade Mountains on the one side and the Columbia on the other. Here it is the mountains of the island of Oahu on the right and the Pacific Ocean on the left. All along the route, after leaving Pearl City, the train runs by the edge of the water, almost on the

# THE TURKS IN COURT STAMP TAX DECISION

## An Old Judgment Appeal of C. M. Cooke Ordered Put in Force.

Frank Turk's divorce suit against his wife Estrella was started on trial before Judge De Bolt yesterday and after the hearing of some evidence continued until this morning. J. P. Ball appeared for the libellant and A. G. M. Robertson for the libellee, both of the parties being present in person. Among exhibits filed were two letters, each six pages of Turk & Lewis office paper, written in pencil, directed by Mrs. Turk to her husband at Portland, Oregon. She describes in these letters her plans for starting a sporting house wherein large profits were expected from selling beer and wine, informing him that she had good financial backing as well as police protection. For years Hugh Rooney the hackman was circulating, to the effect that she was never married to Turk, she threatened to have Rooney's license revoked. Also she spoke of taking their marriage certificate to the door of her house.

Other exhibits were paid checks drawn by Mrs. Turk in favor of her husband, amounting to \$350, also a receipted bill for furniture and furnishings from a local firm to a well known resident. A reply from Turk while on the Coast, cordially approving of his wife's plans was introduced.

Husband and wife were both on the witness stand yesterday. Turk attended court, limping with a cane, as a result of being shot in the leg by his wife two or three weeks ago.

### PROTRACTED TRIAL

Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse Co. has been on trial by jury before Judge Gear ten days now. There is talk of rebuttal being put on, which might mean a retrial, and the conclusion may yet be far away.

### HEAVY JUDGMENT REVIEWED

Judge Robinson made the following order in the case of Kuanine Perry Panfili, Mary Ann Perry Makela and J. Alfred Magoon vs. C. L. Hopkins and William Larsen:

"Let the prayer of the petition be granted and let execution issue on the judgment for the amount thereof, together with accrued interest thereon to this date, with the costs of this proceeding."

This suit was brought on a judgment obtained on December 2, 1893, by David Dayton, administrator of the estate of Narcisse Perry, deceased, against Hopkins and Larsen in the sum of \$122.45. The administrator assigned the judgment to the heirs and one of them assigned her interest to Magoon.

### LEGAT GUARDIAN NOW

In the matter of the estate of Susan Brath, an insane person, Judge Robinson appointed A. P. Judd as guardian under bond of \$500. This is the matter in which the Supreme Court lately found that two successive guardians had acted without legal authority covering a period of many years.

### ORDER REFUSED

In the divorce case of Silva vs. Silva, Judge Robinson denied the motion of Domingo Correa, for an order to W. E. Platter, receiver, to pay over \$35 as collected without authority by the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., the former receiver, according to the allegations of the mover.

### BANK BEYOND REACH

Judge Gear dismissed the order to show cause, directed to the Yokohama Specie Bank in the matter of the Hanekehl estate. The ground taken is that the court has no jurisdiction of assets of the estate in the Empire of Japan. In the petition the respondent was described as "of Honolulu and Yokohama."

### BECKY'S GUARDIANSHIP

A remittitur from the Supreme Court to the First Circuit Court has been made of the matter of the estate and guardianship of Rebecca Pance Hume, a spendthrift. The appellant court in this case held that J. Alfred Magoon could pay himself an attorney's fee for defending his own case as guardian, but that \$1200 allowed him by Judge De Bolt was excessive.

### ON COURT FILES

Oahu Railway & Land Co., by its attorneys, Hatch & Ballou, demur to the offset and counter claim of Wailuku Agricultural Co., on the ground that it appears in said answer that the claim therein set up is for an unliquidated amount and therefore cannot under the law be pleaded as an offset and counter claim.

It is stipulated in the injunction suit of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., against Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., that complainant have until and including February 22 within which to file its brief on demurrer.

Luke Monk was by the attorney, E. M. Watson, answered by general denial the complaint in assumption of Lee Let.

With the E. P. Winkie looked after in a dated manner.

At the Oahu Superior Court, Judge Robinson made the following order in the case of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. vs. Wailuku Agricultural Co. The court held that the claim therein set up is for an unliquidated amount and therefore cannot under the law be pleaded as an offset and counter claim.

### Rainfall at Wailuku

A letter from Mr. Thomas A. G. Gault, who is staying at the Haleiwa Hotel, states that more than twenty inches of rain fell at Wailuku during the past week. The rainfall of Wednesday was in excess of any other day. No harm has been done except the washing out of property in some places.

## NEW CLUB IN CHINATOWN

The Quon On Kwok society, a three years old Chinese secret organization, opened its new club house in Smith street yesterday. All last night a Chinese band was stationed on the imposing balcony of the structure while hundreds of Chinese stood about the street near the building listening to its weird music. Occasionally there were fireworks exploding. The whole front of the new three story building was lighted with electric lights and lanterns, draped in American and Chinese colors and really presented a very gay scene.

In the rooms in the third story of the building the clubmen were entertaining guests and each other. They did it in a nice way and their club house is a model which others may copy to advantage. The floors are of wood and so are the walls, the latter being covered with banners, presented to the club as tokens of good will by other clubs of the city. The whole place smacked at the utmost cleanliness. The club has about one hundred and seventy-five members, has erected its building at a cost of about \$7,500 and is in a very prosperous condition. Its officers are as follows: President, C. M. Amuna; Vice-President, Goo King; Chinese Secretary, Pang Pui; English Secretary, Goo Yoo; Treasurer, Lum Chook.

The club has been unfortunate as a result of the Russo-Jap war. It had a shipment of firecrackers and furniture on board the steamship Hongkong Maru when that vessel was taken over to be used as a transport by the Japanese government; and it is said that this shipment has been transferred to another steamer and is expected here very soon. One of the items in the shipment is a monster firecracker, made up of 100,000 small firecrackers. When these things finally arrive here, the club will hold a big reception at which the members of other Chinese clubs will be entertained.

All the members of the club are comparatively young men.

## BELL BUOY HAS BEEN RIGHTED

Lighthouse Inspector Niblack has issued the following notice to mariners: Office Assistant, Lighthouse Inspector, Twelfth District, 25 Alexander Young Building.

Honolulu, Feb. 12, 1904. NOTICE TO MARINERS—HONOLULU HARBOR ENTRANCE—181 AND OF OAHU.

Notice is hereby given that the Outside Entrance Bell Buoy, (or anchorage buoy) Honolulu harbor, T. H. recently reported capsized, has been righted and is now in good working order.

## WHERE IS THE SCHOONER ADA?

Waterfronters are manifesting some concern over the present whereabouts of the schooner Ada which went to the French Frigate Shoals more than two months ago to wreck the French bark Conestable de Richmond. The vessel is overdue according to the estimate given by the schooner's master as to the length of time he would be absent. The vessel is small and the prevailing kona may have caught the vessel in its path.

### Maui's New Industry.

The pineapple industry has—as the News has always predicted that it would—come to Maui to stay. The inception of the canning industry here established at Haiku will encourage the planting of pine on hundreds of little farms on central Maui and a large source of revenue may eventually be counted on from this source. Next—Maui News.



# GOVERNOR CARTER IS HAVING A BUSY TIME

(Staff Correspondence.)

HILLO, Feb. 6.—Friday was another busy day for Governor Carter. He left Hilo at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and inspected the Kaunama homesteads and roads, then returned to dinner at J. W. Mason's, reviewed the National Guard troops at eight o'clock and at nine addressed a public meeting in Spreckels' hall.

## A THROUGH ROAD.

The Governor's party left Hilo a little after ten o'clock yesterday morning and reached the Olaa watershed about two o'clock. The Governor inspected the roads en route. There is an appropriation of \$10,000 for building a bridge and improvement of this road, and the Hilo citizens are anxious to have the money expended. The road is in fairly good condition, although there is one bad stretch near the top of Kaunama hill which is uneven and rocky. The road touches a good many homesteads en route and the residents of that section are anxious also for the improvement of the wide roads. The road ends at the Olaa watershed and unless it can be built through eventually, Governor Carter is doubtful of the wisdom of spending a great amount of money upon it. For a homestead road it is very good. Governor Carter has talked of building a road entirely across the island from Hilo to Kona, between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, and this Kaunama road would make a good starting point.

## OLA A WATERSHED.

Olaa plantation gets an immense amount of water from the Kaunama watershed. Manager McGrover has built a flume from this point which is capable of delivering to the plantation fifteen million gallons of water every twenty-four hours. The water is piped for a distance of about eighteen miles and is then used for fluming Olaa cane. Some of it is sold to the plantations en route and the volume of water is again added to when Waialeale is reached. An immense volume of water flows through the flume, which is several feet wide and just as deep. It is a favorite pastime to utilize the water in the flume for fluming parties, and the trip from Kaunama to Olaa is made in a little over four hours. Manager McGrover promised to get up a fluming party for the benefit of Forester Hosmer if he wanted to see the virgin forests through which the waterway has been built. After lunch at the watershed, Governor Carter inspected some of the homesteads which were found to be in a prosperous condition. Coffee is under cultivation on many of the farms and the homesteaders are anxious for a bounty or tariff from the hands of Congress.

## VIEWING THE TROOPS.

After dinner at J. W. Mason's, Gov. Carter and Secretary Atkinson inspected Co. "D" and afterwards the troops passed in review before the Governor at the postoffice. The Hilo band played for the review. The boys made a fine appearance. Captain Pettar, putting them through marches and bayonet and gun drill. Governor Carter complimented the men highly on their soldierly appearance and the excellence of their drill. He made a short address to the men saying that they would soon get a new armory and also said that he expected to see them again in the standard set by Captain Johnson's men in Honolulu. The Governor also said he was pleased to see so many boys in attendance at the review, and did not doubt but that they would be ready in good time to take the place of the guardsmen then in line.

There is talk of forming a new National Guard company in Hilo in addition to Co. "D," and both Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson favor the proposition. Steps are now being taken looking to the immediate organization of a second company.

## THE PUBLIC MEETING.

Following the review the Governor and Secretary Atkinson participated in a public meeting at Spreckels' Hall where four or five hundred people were gathered. J. A. Scott presided at the meeting and introduced the Governor. "It seems to me that Hilo is on the threshold of the most decided change in her history," said Governor Carter. "It seems that you are just beginning on a new era of advancement and progress which has been equaled at no period in the past. There is more life, more activity and your people are taking a greater interest in public affairs than in the past. This bodes well for the future of Hilo. If your residents will pull and work together and bury their differences in the interests of this beautiful village I see no reason why you should not have a model city."

"It seems to me that pursuant to this change one of the most important movements in Hilo is the removal of the buildings from the waterfront and the proposal to establish a public park in their place. This will do more for Hilo than any one thing, it will give an inviting and pleasing impression to the stranger and it is coming into town. Then the straightening and widening and the improvement of the streets of Hilo is going to add very much to the appearance of your city."

"The needs of Hilo are not a great as I had anticipated from the expression of the press. I had got the impression from reading the newspapers that Hilo was asking for the whole earth with the expectation of getting a small portion of it. But I find that the needs of Hilo are not so great. Your citizens committee have been very modest. You have asked only for what is important and needed. And have seen the removal of your committee in the papers and I want to congratulate you on the manner in which your leading men have come together. I believe it would be a good plan to ask these public spirited men to continue to act as a Hilo Improvement Committee, in order to crystallize out public opinion as to the requirements of your village. They have suggested the order in which they wished the improvements to be made, but I think I should make one or two changes. It seems to me that the most necessary improvement is fire protection for Hilo, the putting in of a system of hydrants, the equipment of a fire department, and the establishment of fire limits to prevent unsightly buildings from being erected for temporary use. When a town is going ahead, as Hilo is, it seems to me that it would be much better to build for the future, and not for temporary occupancy, for the only purpose of getting big rents. I believe that you will find that a mistake has been made in the end, and that if buildings are erected with an eye to the future, it will be a better investment. In addition, I believe that Hilo should start now on the foundation for a sewerage system. This trip has been a surprise to me in many ways. I have met a great many people who thought that the Governor was a soft snail. They think I can do as I please, order what work I wish done, and do as I wish generally. As a matter of fact the work I have been doing on this trip has been largely educational. I was surprised at the lack of knowledge of real conditions. People prejudice cases without a full understanding of the facts. They tell me what the law is, and don't know themselves what it is. They have an idea that I have simply to give an order, and that it must be obeyed. There are three departments to the government, that of the justice, the legislative and the executive, and each of the three is a check on the other. The executive is simply to carry out the laws of the legislature which is representative of the people."

"The Governor spoke of the necessity of depending on the Legislature and of electing a good one, as there are many important measures to come before that body. He said he was in favor of decentralizing the government, and of giving the people a right to express themselves. He wanted to build up the outside districts of the Territory."

"I want to touch also on the political or I may put it, the social needs of Hilo," said the Governor. "There is only one difficulty when it comes to politics in Hilo, everyone has organized a party for himself, and everyone knows a heap sight better than his neighbor how it should be done. It will be some time before you are shaken down together. Every community has to go through the same experience and the time has come when Hilo must do the same thing. Honolulu has passed through her experience. I know that the selection of the best men in the ideal way—that you should vote for the best men, but it is not the practical way. In a democratic form of government where the people rule, in the end they must divide into parties. It is always two parties, and this is a good thing for the one is a check on the other. During the time this change is being made there is likely to be friction, but as long as the different factions oppose each other very little can be accomplished. As soon as the people have shaken themselves together into one party or the other, you will be able to accomplish something."

"Hilo has been a great surprise to me. I was surprised at the great number of people that turned out, at their intelligence and refinement. I was surprised also at the great number of working people and at the amount of business done here. Hilo has a bright future, with its beautiful climate—it is cooler here than anywhere else in the Islands. You are backed by the largest and richest area in the Hawaiian Islands and I believe you should build here the foundation of the largest city in the Islands. (Applause.) There is more wealth tributary to Hilo than to any other city. To get this, commerce must be brought in through main arteries by good roads and in addition to that, railroads."

"A few years ago I visited the Volcano House and now look at the change which has been made in Olaa and Puna. This marvelous growth is due to the railroad, and it shows what brains backed by money and energy can do. What is needed is the construction of a railroad which will tap the rich cane fields from here to Kukuhaele and the productive Waimea plains and the Kohala plantations. Eventually such a railroad must encircle the island, for all along the coast are irrigable, rich and habited lands which ought to be profitable for any such enterprise. In the future I have no doubt there will be such a railroad bringing the wealth of the island into Hilo, and there will be new industries, and new homesteads where men can make a living; and all roads will be tributary to Hilo which will be a great credit to the people of Hawaii."

The Governor also detailed the county experiences through which the country had passed, giving the history of county legislation from the abortive attempt of the first Home Rule legislature to the final declaration of the Supreme Court, that the last act was in contravention of the Organic Act.

"We may and we can't get all we want in the way of County legislation," said the Governor. "I want to get all that we can, and we want a legislature that will give it to us. There is a bare possibility that the Legislature may be able to get Congress to act if he will not act, so for an answer, but I will tell you there is a bare possibility that the Legislature will get a County Act through that will stand."

The Governor announced that he was ready to hear from Hilo, but the audience was so large that he was unable to do so. He said he was a representative when Carter first took the reins, but he was satisfied that the Governor filled the duties of the people, who had every confidence in him. He said that the Governor could blame the natives and

whites into one party of American citizens. He talked of the necessity of opening up homesteads and bettering the labor conditions in the country. He said that until a citizenship labor was secured, and the Mongolians were gotten rid of, the country could not go ahead. Loebenstein was repeatedly cheered.

The Governor responded, thanking Loebenstein for his confidence and saying that he expressed what a good many people thought. As to the labor situation, he was opposed to radical action, and said that "one industry could not be sacrificed until a substitute was secured. He believed in building up citizenship through homesteads and intended to do what he could for the laboring class as well as the wealthy."

Mr. Kelley asked the Governor if he did not believe that county government would be more expensive.

"I do," replied the Governor. "No representative government is economical, but the American people like luxury and they can generally afford to pay for it."

Mr. Kelley asked if the Governor believed county government was a luxury, that the people could afford to pay for.

An affirmative reply was given. The Governor saying that the government was hampered by the ineffectuality of the present form, and that with a session of the Legislature only once in two years, he did not believe the people could keep pace with the progress of the country and its necessity for improvements. "If we can't get county government," said Mr. Carter, "I am in favor of a session of the Legislature every year in order that there may be a quicker response to the wishes of the people."

## LITTLE TALKS.

Judge Little also spoke and said that county government was one of the first principles of American government, something that the American boy desired as soon as he did a pair of red top boots and a sled. He said that Arizona and Oklahoma have had their county systems provided by Congress in organic acts and he believed a mistake was made in not incorporating a county provision in Hawaii's constitution. He knew that men here were opposed to counties, even those American-born, but the true American favored the decentralizing of the government. Judge Little said that he, with them, would stand by the Governor in preparing a county act which would be constitutional and which would be locally inexpensive. He said that the trouble with the old act was that it was too long, and had been hampered and encumbered with unnecessary offices and salaries. The salaries in the Judge's opinion, made the act impracticable and the next act should provide for a government run at a cost of one-third of the old County Act. "We will stand with you as long as there is a button on your coat," said the Judge.

## ATKINSON TALKS.

Secretary Atkinson spoke briefly, saying that though he had been here as long as the Governor, he wasn't able to advise the people of Hilo how their town should be run. "But then I am not the Governor," said the Secretary. "It seems to me that the only way to succeed is for all of us to work together, in no other way can we realize our ideals and eventually get a State government." Mr. Atkinson said he was opposed to the old system, and it was impossible for Hilo to do business when there was a month's delay in communicating with Honolulu. He also said he disagreed with the Governor, and did not believe county government would be more expensive, as when the people found that for every dollar spent they must pay in one dollar in taxes they would be more economical.

## LIVE FROG FOUND IN HIS POCKET

Treasurer Kepoikal dropped into the Union Grill yesterday for a cup of coffee. After he had gone out the customer of Territorial revenues was overtaken by a messenger from the cafe, who asked him if he had not taken something belonging to the proprietor away with him by mistake.

Mr. Kepoikal, who had on a heavy coat suited to the weather, wondering what could be the joke assumed a fine indignation as he wheeled about to demand an explanation from Mine Host Lycurgus. The latter met him smilingly with a request to turn his coat pockets inside out. Mr. Kepoikal's hands dived into the ample receptacles, where one of them came in contact with something clammy having claws and which wriggled to avoid his grasp. He opened the pocket wide and therein his astonished gaze was confronted with the goggle eyes of a fat batrachian that blinked at him with the vivacity of its prototype. "The jumping frog of Calaveras county" immortalized by Mark Twain.

Mr. Lycurgus left some prime cigars out of the reckoning when Mr. Kepoikal, a little later, treated a reporter to a cup of fragrant Kona with the accessory of a weed.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU HEAR THE REMARK "It's only a cold" and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Bennett, Smith & Co., 144 agents for Hawaii.

Representative Cooper of Waianae, recently received a telegram from the president of a dancing class up in the woods of Waianae, asking whether the President wears a turned-down collar with his evening clothes. "I don't know," Representative Cooper wired back. "Find out," came back a telegram in reply. "For if he does we can't support him."

# MAUI SCHOOL SITES FIXED

## A. T. Atkinson Has Some Rough Travel.

Superintendent A. T. Atkinson and Miss Rose Davidson of the Education Department returned in the steamer Mauna Loa yesterday morning from their official visit to Lahaina and Wailuku. They had a busy two days on Maui between arrival at Lahaina in the Kinau on Tuesday evening and departure there from on Thursday night.

Wednesday morning they climbed the hill from the town to Lahaina, finding the road heavy with mud. Mr. Atkinson spent four hours at the venerable institution, his chief errand being to select a site for the new dormitories. The new teacher's cottage is already erected. Having fixed on a site for the dormitories, Mr. Atkinson with Miss Davidson inspected the industrial branches of the seminary.

It was found that the boys had made a good start in agricultural work. Several acres of sweet potatoes are planted and five patches of taro are well under way in cultivation. The land operated has hitherto been a wilderness. Visits were paid to the carpenter, blacksmith and printing shops. Hawaii's Young People, a well circulated school periodical, is issued from the Lahaina press. All of the handicraft departments were found to be in good condition. Principal McDonald was congratulated by the Superintendent on his initial success.

In the afternoon the visitors went through the Lahaina schools. Certain of the residents of the town waited on Mr. Atkinson and suggested a meeting of the townspeople to confer with him on school matters. As he informed the delegation in reply that he was to leave for Wailuku early next morning, it was arranged that a meeting be called for 7 p. m. on Thursday at the Courthouse.

At 5:30 Thursday morning Mr. Atkinson and Miss Davidson started for Wailuku by coach. It was 11:30 before they arrived at their destination, although the normal time for the journey is four hours. The road was fearful, abounding in washouts. Many times the driver and a boy had to throw boulders into the bed of a stream, to make a rough passway over which the vehicle might be dragged. In places the mud came up to the hubs of the coach wheels. Then everybody alighted and the coach would be pulled through the slough with the men's shoulders literally to the wheels.

With Judge W. A. McKay accompanying him, Superintendent Atkinson located the site of the projected high school for which the contract has been awarded. The people of Wailuku were much pleased at the prospect of early fulfillment of the promise of a high school for their district.

Wailuku was left by the educational visitors at 1 p. m. Thursday and they arrived at Lahaina at 5:30, the better time than coming the other way being due to more down hill. Mr. Atkinson attended the Lahaina public meeting in the evening. A. N. Hayselden was chairman, Dr. Molony secretary and John Richardson interpreter. There was a large attendance, a good many of the people being old Lahaina boys.

Residents spoke first. They referred to the former high standard of Lahaina Seminary and to its seeming neglect lately by the educational authorities. Mr. Atkinson, addressing the assembly, said that it was now proposed not only to restore to Lahaina its old-time status as a leading scholastic institution, but to make it a place where boys should be taught to use their hands in the useful arts of life. The ultimate intention, moreover, was to make of Lahaina an agricultural college for the Territory, a plan that is stimulated by the promise of Federal aid to one such Territorial institution.

From the meeting Mr. Atkinson and Miss Davidson went directly to the landing, where at 9 o'clock Thursday night they took the steamer's boat and went aboard the Mauna Loa. The sea was so rough that Captain Simerson refused to land any passengers at Lahaina, but Mr. Atkinson was so anxious to return to Honolulu that he elected taking all the chances of the boat's swamping.

## PUBLIC HEALTH IS VERY GOOD

Of the twenty-one district physicians reporting to the Board of Health for January, the worst answer given to the question of health and sanitary conditions is "fair," only two even thus modifying a general chorus of cheerful responses.

An odd feature of the month's returns is that some of the less favorable reports come from physicians who have usually deemed the question as to public health in their districts a great joke.

Dr. B. D. Bond of North Kohala reports four cases of typhoid and four of dengue. Dr. John Archerley of South Kohala supposes that a great reduction in the number of cases is owing to an impression that he had ceased to be a government physician. As a suggestion he thinks that anything to prevent water collecting on the ground after rain would greatly improve sanitary conditions.

Dr. Frederickson of North Hilo reports ten cases of typhoid. Dr. K. H. Dinegar of Kihuna and Kilauea has found no diseases after inspecting most of his district. As for the rest of the doctors the high of the Territory, their reports are reassuring for the small amount of sickness noted.

The twenty-one district physicians furnish a manna "no" to the question of whether leprosy is increasing.

# WHAT SMALL FARMERS MAY EXPECT ON THE BIG ISLAND

(Staff Correspondence.)

KILAUEA, Hawaii, Feb. 10.—Celery and cauliflower are the hope of the small farmer in Hawaii, according to Peter Lee, one of the original small farmers of Hawaii. Mr. Lee believes that the small farmer in the Islands must devote himself to some product which will bring high prices in the market, and in the cultivation of which he will not meet the competition of the Orientals. The cut worm is one of the pests which the agriculturist in this part of the country also has to combat, but Peter Lee believes that it can be killed off by cultivation. Oion fiber is also a product which may be successful here.

"Anything can be grown in the virgin soil in this part of the Islands," said Mr. Lee yesterday, "but it is not so certain that there will be any profit in it. I have experimented with every variety of fruit and vegetable and everything grows luxuriantly and well. We are troubled here with the ground worm—the cut worm, which is sometimes very discouraging. Yes, chickens thrive on the cut worm, and if we could raise enough chickens to keep down the cut worms we might eventually get rid of the pest. But the monsoons despoils our hen houses, the chickens eat the cut worm, and the cut worm eats the crops. But I believe the cut worm can be kept down by cultivation. I have been able to do it by keeping at it. We tried parrot-green and one scheme was to spread cabbage leaves on the ground and the worms would hide under them. The next morning we scooped up the worms with a shovel. By constant cultivation I believe that you can get rid of the pest, but the difficulty is that while this might be done with an acre or two, yet with a large farm this would be impossible."

"The difficulty with raising most products is the lack of a market, and the cost of transporting these vegetables to what market there is. The business now is in the hands of the Chinese and Japanese gardeners who supply the Olaa and Hilo markets. They have bought farms nearer the town and the cost of transportation is necessarily less. Such things as cabbages, potatoes, lettuce and the ordinary vegetables are not profitable. It is far better to grow only things in which there is no competition with Chinese and Japanese. But I do believe there is a chance for the small farmer in growing celery and cauliflower. These are two products which can be successfully cultivated and I have no doubt at present celery does remarkably well here, and is superior in quality to any in the world. It is tender and crisp and brings better prices than the stuff shipped in from the States. Cauliflower is the same and both can be grown successfully. The Volcano House grows enough for its own use and also supplies the Honolulu hotels."

"The cut worm does not attack either of these vegetables. The best time to plant any vegetable here is in February or March and it is matured by the end of May or middle of June, before the cut worm begins work."

"The olona, a native fiber, ought also to be profitable. I intend to undertake its cultivation myself. Samples of the fiber have been sent to Washington and Switzerland and tests made showed it to be the strongest in the world. The difficulty at present is in extracting the fiber but this I believe can be solved."

"There is a better market on the Coast for Hawaiian products than in Honolulu and the freights are also lower. By this I mean vegetables out of season there, and the steamer rates allow us to sell cauliflower and celery at a lower price on the Coast than in Honolulu."

"Eventually, I believe, small farming can be made a success only by specializing on some profitable commodity in which there is no competition local or otherwise."

L. M.

# WONDERFUL VOYAGES AROUND THE HORN

The departure of the American ship John E. Smith about the first of next month on a voyage to New York with a cargo of sugar reminds shipping men of some of the fast passages that have been made around the Horn. Captains of around-the-Horn carriers are always talking when a ship is preparing for such a trip of the records that have been made. Some of the famous voyages around the Horn from Honolulu are told of in the following review of former shipping glories.

The old "Sovereign of the Seas" was noted in her day as one of the very finest of that grand fleet which brought our flag foremost on the high seas, renowned for speed and beauty and ennobled by the papers of the civilized world as a triumph of naval architecture and mechanical skill. Well-fitted for a permanent place in our commercial history, is the record of this noble vessel and others of her class, so well known in days "lang syne" as the celebrated California Clippers. Though short was their day, yet brilliant and vastly exciting in all, when tales of the "romance of the seas" were in all ears.

"Best on record!" This was her start in life and her trip of 103 days yet holds the banner over all November arrivals "around the Horn." Drawing twenty-one feet with 2,350 tons of cargo aboard on leaving New York, she had light weather the first fourteen days making only 600 miles. Was twenty-five days to the line, twenty-eight days in passing Cape St. Roque, forty-seven days in reaching 50 degrees South, and six days more in getting to corresponding latitude in the Pacific. Twenty-seven days later found her on the line, eighty-three days out.

(Continued on page 6.)

# JAPANESE RED CROSS FUND BEGUN BY MERCHANTS' UNION

With reference to the despatch from Minister Takahira to Consul General Balto, received yesterday, that a number of wounded Russians have been given surgical treatment at Chemulpo, an article of the Consulate said:

"There is no Red Cross hospital in Chemulpo, and the men have undoubtedly been sent to the Japanese military hospital where they will receive the attention of the army surgeons. I presume these men are among those taken care of by some of the foreign vessels which picked them up after the disaster in the two Russian cruisers at the battle of Chemulpo."

If these men were without surgical attention before, it was certainly a most humane move on the part of our Japanese consul and army sur-

geons to permit them to receive treatment. It would have been cruel to have had these men suffer without being given the attention they are in most need of."

In this connection, a Japanese daily, issued yesterday, states that some time before the war began Admiral Alexeeff said that he would deal in an impartial manner with all Japanese in Manchuria. The paper expressed the hope that the Russian Admiral would not change his mind should the reverses which have piled up against the Russian army.

Members of the Japanese Merchants' Union of Honolulu have decided to contribute \$100 each to a fund which will be sent to the Red Cross Society of Japan to be spent for the benefit of the families of the soldiers and sailors at the front.

The ship narrowly escaped disaster on leaving San Francisco. On Dec. 22, 1853, in beating out to sea for Honolulu, she missed stays just outside Fort Point and touched bottom very close to the rocks but was enabled to get off uninjured by running out a kedge anchor. Her passage of 10 days to the Islands was uneventful; much light winds. There, taking in a cargo of whale-oil she put to sea Feb. 12, 1853, arriving at New York, May 7, passage 83 days. This trip, it is safe to say, caused more comment and was the subject of wider and more prolonged discussion, than that ever made about other sailing vessels of modern times. Not only for being so short a passage, though several ships had gone East in ballast from San Francisco direct, in less time and to disgress a moment, these were notably—the extreme clipper Comet at New York, March 14, 1853, 76 days 7 hours. Hail







# WOMEN'S PAGES

## AROUND THE HORN

(Continued from page 1)

clipped Northern Light, at Boston, May 24th, 1883, 76 days 8 hours. Concluded at New York, May 31, 1884, 75 days, 12 hours followed by the Comet again May 7, 1884, 53 days 18 hours. Flying Dutchman May 8, 55 days 18 hours. Subsequently the Bold Eagle, 75 days. The "Sovereign," however, did such remarkable sailing on part of the voyage as to warrant Lieut. Maury making her run the subject matter of an official report to the Secretary of the Navy. In this was noted, that from March 9 to 31, 27 days, 44 degrees South, in the Pacific, the ship made 29 degrees of latitude and 194 degrees of longitude, in all 331 knots or 845 statute miles, one-fourth the distance round the world and a daily average of 145 knots. During 11 of these days, consecutively her daily average was 245 miles and during 4 consecutive days 288 1-4 miles. Best day 427.61 miles. Best speed 16 knots, equivalent to 37 miles. Her log showed a distance run for the whole voyage of 18,100 statute miles, daily average 220.7 miles or 3 miles per hour for a distance equal to more than two-thirds days of that required to encircle the earth, and all this done by a vessel under canvas only, with fore-topmast dismasted and jury topmast, besides being short handed. She had eclipsed everything of record in the history of both sail and steam vessels, in her best day's run, neither the Collins nor Cunard's crack steamers having this far made over 330 miles in 24 hours. It is interesting, however, to note that the "Flying Cloud's" best work on her notable trip to San Francisco, was 427.5 miles or very close to that of the "Sovereign" and that both of these ships subsequently beat their maiden ventures.

While in New York interested parties tried to arrange for a trip to San Francisco for \$20,000 between the "Sovereign" and the "Young America," and this would probably have been consummated had not the low state of California freights caused the owners of the first named ship to have previously put her up to load for Europe. This public bid the opportunity of witnessing a very exciting contest between two of the fastest clippers.

The "Sovereign" left New York for Liverpool June 18th, and again "best on record" was claimed, though in error this time. Her run from anchorage to anchorage was fourteen days and seven hours and though possibly the best work on that route done by a clipper ship, had been surpassed by several of the packets which had the advantage in that field. Still it was a fine trip, especially the ending, for from the Grand Banks to Cape Clear, a distance of 1,688 miles, she was 138 hours or 296 miles per day—12.74 knots per hour. Best day 344 knots. It was stated in Liverpool that her average speed per day for the whole time she had been at sea since launched, 224 days, was 180 knots.

On the berth at Liverpool for Melbourne, she filled up rapidly under the nose of the whole fleet of British vessels awaiting employment. It is said that she undertook to beat the clipper steamship "Great Britain" down, or refund a portion of the freight money. However, this may be her competitors were notified and the newest and fastest English clipper "Gaulther" was put on the run, especially to beat the American. The departure of the Gaulther, following the "Sovereign," excited great interest and the captain was promised all sorts of awards if he won the race. The results were—Great Britain, sixty-five days; "Sovereign," seventy days; Gaulther, seventy-nine days. On leaving Liverpool, the "Sovereign" drew twenty-three feet ten inches, being loaded as deeply as a sand barge. She ran 126 knots in four days and in twelve days, 337.5. Was thirty-one days to the line and in fact had light winds the greater part of the passage, not one gale being mentioned and the main skysail not being started for sixty-two days. Returning she left Melbourne about January 25, 1884, arriving in London in eighty-four days. Went on the berth for Australia, again, and reached Sydney, October 23, eighty-four days. During the early part of this voyage, she promised to surpass all previous performances. On the fortieth day out, she was off the Cape and but for a succession of easterly gales would have made the passage in an unprecedented short time. Her best day's run was 410 knots or about 475 miles and log shows occasional bursts of speed as high as twenty-two knots. On September 5th a sudden storm carried away all three topmasts with every thing attached, but in six days she was again on her way under jury rig.

Particulars of the subsequent career of this vessel would be of interest but, unfortunately, details are lacking beyond the fact that she went into, and continued mainly in, the trade between China and England. On August 6, 1880, she was around on the Pyramid Shoal, Straits of Malacca, but a three-masted schooner sent her aid from Singapore and the means of hauling her off. Though some description of the crew, however, the ship did not get into dock, which was enough and all that was needed. She was a fine ship, and though the bulk of the cargo was lost, she was saved, though damaged. The crew of the schooner, a schooner of the name of the American clipper "Sovereign," like the "Sovereign," was a fine ship.

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# KONOHI IS LET LOOSE

## Chinese New Year Had Midnight Fall.

Sharp 12 o'clock midnight was announced by the shrill note of the City Mill's whistle. It did not seem to have enough steam for a full tone until a minute or so had elapsed. Yet it set a pandemonium of sound loose all over Chinatown, which means in this case every part of the city where a Chinese store or laundry is situated. Ultimately the heralding whistle of Konohi boomed out its deep bass monotone, but loud as it was the note became dim amidst the crash of Oriental pyrotechnics.

Looking along the principal streets of the Chinese quarter scarcely anything of festive aspect could be discerned. The huge oval lanterns in their brilliant variegations of broadly laid on paint. Otherwise for quite a while no fire—not even the spatter of a firecracker. Dull flashes of light from the rear of stores in quick rotation smote the rain-dulled sky, accompanied by the fierce detonations of heavily primed bombs. A fusillade of crackers was all the time spattering the welkin with noise. Deep in side alleys could be seen the moving glow of a punk stick, and then a flaring light would end in a hundred crackers rattling off their minute musketry. Store boys would cautiously open the front doors and peer up and down the street as if to see if the other fronts were going to open fire.

At last every here and there dimly lighted interiors and the clouds of thick powder smoke arising past the windows, the semblance was that of stubbornly fought fires in many buildings at once. Upon the sidewalks of Smith street where it is not well lighted—at least was not at 12:30 this morning—the little forms of Chinese youth in their holiday caps and streaming queues moving rapidly from point to point amidst the sulphurous vapors to light the fuses appeared like demons in a multiplied presentation of Faust.

At this time the streets were becoming increasingly thronged. While the Chinese were keeping to their stalls, there were stragglers of their kind and three and a half. Most of the peripatetic crowd, however, was made up of white and native people of whom at least a third were women. These slight-seers dodged into places where Konohi hospitality was dispensed, and as a rule did not tarry long in any place.

The handsome clubhouse of the Quong On Society in Smith street appeared to be the favorite of visitors. It was brilliantly illuminated and a steady discharge of fireworks, great and small, was maintained from its second and third balconies. The parlor on the third floor was filled with people. Here tables were set out with wines, cigars and sweetmeats, which were cordially offered to all comers. Upon the balcony fronting the apartment a full orchestra was stationed, which recognized no intermission—not even a half rest in the performance, if there is such in Chinese notation. It was inexpressible, in written description, taking the fireworks and the music either together or separately.

There was another fine display of Oriental entertainment at a resort on the corner of Hotel and Smith streets. It had a welcoming beacon that could be seen a great distance, in the form of a string of colored lights upon a flag-staff. The five houses were in resplendent array of light also, while contributing their full share to the auricular species of entertainment.

Chinese New Year seems to have had as successful an initial impulse this time as it ever had before in Honolulu, notwithstanding the share that nationally doubtless has in hard times.

As usual the police authorities indulge the Chinese with immunity, to a certain extent, from the regulations pertaining to explosives. It is said, also, that during the season there is not so much liability of the raiding or quiet games of dominoes and such diversions of chance dear to the hearts of subjects of the Celestial Empire.

It was expected that further along in the morning there would be processions in the van of which monster dragons, with blazing candles in the eyes and fiery spitting of the mouths, would be led.

The usual noontime receptions will be held, probably by both the United Chinese Society and Consul Tso Fan.

**VERY LIKE HIS DAD.**  
Mr. Crepaud—Ah! So his eyes your little son? He look to be similitude to you.  
Poppley—Yes, he's very much like me.

Mr. Crepaud—Ah! How do you call it? "A cheap of ze old blockhead," does not not?—Philadelphia Press.

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# HAWAII'S OLD SONGS

## An Article in Thrum's Annual Does Forced Duty Abroad.

The following Honolulu letter appears in the New York Sun of Sunday, January 24. While its matter is pirated from Thrum's Hawaiian Annual, the correspondent incidentally gives credit to the author of the article in that publication, Mr. Marx, who is an enthusiastic member of the Honolulu Symphony Club. Such publicity as the New York Sun gives ought to greatly enhance outside interest in Hawaiian music. This is the letter:

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—The last of the old Hawaiian mele-chanters will soon have passed away and the phonograph is now being used to record the songs they are still able to sing of ancient Hawaii. For the mele-chanters are the historians of Hawaii.

There are still one or two living at the Lunalilo Home in Honolulu, but they are becoming so old and feeble that dependence can no longer be placed upon their ability to transmit their songs to the Hawaiian of today. In order, therefore, to preserve the knowledge of the deeds of Hawaii's warriors, kings and statesmen the method of transferring the songs to the phonograph record has been adopted. The records have been placed in the Bishop Museum, the resting place of Polynesian antiquities.

The Hawaiian mele is similar to the Greek epic. The early Hawaiians could neither read nor write, until the missionaries taught them how, but the ancient history of the islands was not allowed to perish because of that lack of knowledge.

The mele is a record of early deeds of valor, of historic events of centuries ago. The brave deeds of the Kamehameha are recorded in the chants of the mele singers. The knowledge of these deeds was handed down from one generation to another by means of the mele.

It was at once a song and a poem. Written by some poet of early days, the mele of Kamehameha the Great was handed down, word for word, until today it is preserved on the phonographic record invented in the twentieth century.

Each great family or chief had its own mele. Besides reciting the deeds of valor of the head of the house, it is made to include the genealogy of the family down to the present date. Those who assert that royal blood flows in their veins seek to prove their princely ancestry by means of their family mele. Some of these, it is hinted, are spurious, and it is true that only a few of the old mele singers are still living.

It was no small feat to keep intact the record of the events of long ago. The old mele were hundreds and sometimes thousands of lines in length, and required hours and sometimes days in the chanting.

Even if some modern Hawaiian were willing to spend days in memorizing a mele, he would still find the task impossible in all likelihood, because:

### THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound every-where your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

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# MATSUMOTO SENTENCED

## Is Fined \$250 for Assault With Weapon.

Matsumoto's trial for assault with a dangerous weapon, which went over on Thursday on account of the detention of defendant's attorney by storm, was concluded before Judge Robinson yesterday morning. A verdict of guilty was returned and the court fined Matsumoto \$250.

### DIRECTED ACQUITTAL.

Hamos was next put on trial for lascivious behavior and acquitted by direction of the court.

Trials set for today are of Kondo, assault with a dangerous weapon, and Joseph Finn, assault with intent to commit murder.

### CIVIL CALENDAR.

Judge De Bolt yesterday partly heard the assumption case of Allan W. Robinson, trustee, vs. J. P. Robinson, jury being waived. It is a claim for rent, originally made by Washington City, on a claim of \$300,000, supposed to be a claim for the defense is complete payment. E. M. Watson appeared for plaintiff; Henry Hogan and W. L. Stanley for defendant. The trial will be resumed this morning.

Defendant's motion for a new trial in the case of Wong Kip vs. Wong Kwal was overruled by Judge De Bolt. Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. goes on its twelfth day of trial before Judge Gear this morning.

Judge De Bolt yesterday further excused his jury until Tuesday of next week.

### IN EQUITY.

Judge Robinson approved the report of William Blaisdell, commissioner, to sell property under a decree in the equity suit of Kaploani Estate, Ltd., and Allan & Robinson, Ltd., vs. R. William Holt and George H. Holt. After two postponements of the sale, the defendants paid him \$554.74 which covered the debts and all expenses. Receipts were filed with the petition for approval of the doings of the commissioner.

In the partition suit of Le Ahlo vs. Le Ahlo and others, defendant Dr. Vaolet makes answer in which he denies a number of allegations in the bill, while consenting to a partition.

Plaintiffs in the partition suit of Lee Gha and C. K. Al vs. Isaac Near by their attorneys, J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot, move for permission to file a supplemental bill.

Judge Robinson denied the motion of plaintiff in the suit of Kailua against the James Campbell heirs and others, for an order to make the defendant of defendants more definite and certain.

### APPEALS.

On a motion for execution to issue in favor of Lansing & Co. vs. John D. Holt, Jr., C. W. Ashford presented a bill of exceptions for defendant, W. W. Thayer objected to the bill but wished time to examine it. Judge De Bolt continued the matter till this morning.

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Plaintiff appeals from the amended decree in the partition suit of Kaploani Estate, Ltd., vs. R. William Holt and George H. Holt.

### PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge De Bolt appointed Moses Elmas as trustee for Mary Ann Kaima, a minor, for the purpose of withdrawing certain deposits from Bishop & Co's savings bank and delivering the money to the minor.

Judge Robinson appointed Mrs. Mary Kahalepuna guardian of her two minor children under bonds respectively of \$50 and \$30.

### DIVORCE.

In the divorce case of Kekelia Hook Sang vs. Hook Sang, Judge De Bolt ordered that the libellant pay the libelant \$5 a week alimony pending the suit, also costs of court and a fee of \$50 to the wife's attorney. Frank Andrade appeared for libellant.

Judge De Bolt granted Annis Cox fifteen days additional time in which to answer or otherwise plead to the libel in divorce brought by her husband, Andrew Cox.

### ANDREWS LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

The Attorney General yesterday completed arrangements to leave for Washington today in the steamer Sierra. He expects to be absent for about a month. Affairs of his department will be conducted until he returns by Deputy Attorney General Peters.

Mr. Andrews expects that the fishery cases of the Territory will be heard by the Federal Supreme Court early in March. The term of that tribunal will open on Tuesday of next week. As previously at diverse times shown in the Advertiser, the fishery cases depending on those taken to Washington involve a great deal of money to the Territory.

Witness—There was a man around today selling a large burglar alarm and a fire alarm. He said that the house he had sold one. Husband—What? I know we haven't anything worth stealing. Wife—I know, but it will make the neighbors think we have. —Philadelphia Ledger.

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# Fresh Vegetable Seeds

## 5ct. Packages

### Just Received

### Complete Assortment

### Hollister Drug Co

### FORT STREET.

### HENDRY HAS GOT ADACHI

### Will Fetch His Prisoner Home in Steamer Siberia.

E. R. Hendry, United States Marshal, is not a prisoner of war in Russian ship or fortress. He has been taken from Tokyo, the capital of Japan, with the man he went after, his prisoner.

"Have Adachi in charge and will return on first boat." This is the telegram District Attorney R. W. Broome received from Marshal Hendry yesterday. The electrical needle only spelled out "K-F-R-K" besides date, address and signature, but it said everything given above, according to a code made up between the two officials before the Marshal sailed for Yokohama.

Whether Marshal Hendry found Adachi in Yokohama, or at the address in that city cabled to him by Mr. Broome, is not known and is "irrelevant, immaterial, inconsequential and irresponsible" to any particular interest of the public to participate a familiar pleading in court. Adachi is in custody.

That was the object of the Marshal's trip across the Pacific, to be completed when Adachi is landed in Honolulu and placed within the jurisdiction of Judge Dole. Likely enough Marshal Hendry's visit to Tokyo with his prisoner was required for facilitating the final extradition formalities.

It is expected that the Marshal will arrive with Adachi in the steamer Siberia due here on March 5. While he is being brought back here under a charge of perjury, he may be offered as a witness in criminal cases against others. Judge Dole has already on the bench expressed a doubt whether under the circumstances Adachi could be thus made a witness. There is a difference of legal opinion on the question which the opportunity if given will see thrashed out.

Editor-in-chief (to office boy)—"Bennie, where are the theater tickets I sent you after?" Bennie—"I forgot 'em." City editor—"Bennie, where's that paste I sent you for?" Bennie—"I forgot it." Sporting editor—"Bennie, what was Jack Glascock's batting average in 1887?" Bennie (promptly)—"Three hundred and eighty-six." Cleveland Leader.

If you are young, you naturally appear so. If you are old, why appear so? Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely restore color to your gray hair, and will give to it all the wealth and gloss of early life. It will stop falling of the hair also; and will keep the scalp clean and healthy, entirely free from dandruff.

And it makes the hair grow thick and long. This is because it is a hair-food, giving to the hair just what it needs to make it grow as nature intended.

### Ayer's Hair Vigor

There's a pleasure in offering to you such a preparation; while you will certainly feel a sense of security in using something that others have used for half a century.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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Neurosciences Archiv







# GAMBLING STOPPED

## Police Raid Konahli Chinatown Games.

There were lively times in Chinatown yesterday.

The Chinese thought that the police would permit them to conduct gambling openly on account of the day being the first of the Chinese New Year, and daylight had hardly made its appearance before dozens of small tables, laden with gambling devices, were in shape. By eight o'clock hundreds of people were gathered in the lanes leading to the Chinese theater off Hotel street and to the Chinese theater off Lihua street.

For several years it has been the custom for the Chinese to gamble openly in these lanes on the first day of the year. The law has usually been reeled up for a day in order to permit what is almost a national custom to be carried out by them. Last year Gov. Carter, then Secretary of the Territory, and High Sheriff Brown swooped down on these places and stopped the sport. Yesterday the High Sheriff early issued instructions that these men should not be allowed to conduct their operations.

Very early in the day Officer Renner and several others visited the lane leading into the Hotel street theater. The place was packed with people, all surrounding numerous small tables on which the game known as "Russian War" was being played. The police right and left. One gambler became angry and defied Renner. There was a moment's scuffle and Renner started to push his opponent through the crowd and out into the street. A couple of hundred Chinese immediately commenced to shout and made a rush for Renner but as it happened that there was no leader among the crowd a riot was averted. The Chinese stood in groups discussing the affair and roundly scolding the police for breaking up their games on a day so sacred to them.

Leaving Hotel street the officers went to Lihua street. From the street nothing could be seen of gamblers there but the police found that the long lanais in back of the big lodging houses on each side of the theater were crowded with natives who were putting up their good money in order to assist the Chinaman in celebrating his New Year. This game was stopped. The police returned to Hotel street and found the gamblers there at the game again. Renner got an axe. He smashed one table in a twinkling and a moment later the Chinese had all the other tables out of the way.

In the theater a play was in full blast. Several Chinese in gorgeous costumes were on the stage and were about to kill each other with their wooden swords when the police entered. There were few people within and most of them were women and children, and when the police ordered that the play stop and that everyone leave the theater there was consternation on every hand. A Chinese actor, dressed as a gladiator of the time of Confucius, with bare breast and fondling a knife about three feet long, turned in pained surprise as an interpreter shouted that the play must stop. Several days ago an execution was secured against the owners of the theater for a sum of about \$1,700. An appeal had been taken which acted as a stay of execution. The appeal was knocked out in court yesterday and the execution was again in force. But the play people could not understand such a kink in their affairs and there was considerable noise before the theater could be closed. An old actor sadly approached the front of the stage and lighted three sticks of punk which were intended to ward off the devil until the actors could again present their story on the boards. Poor actors sorrowfully left the theater. At the best of times their wages are but little better than those of men working on plantations and to be deprived of the New Year treat by the closing of the theater filled their cup of bitterness to the brim.

But the closing of the Hotel street theater gave fresh impetus to the one on Lihua street. The latter was crowded all day and during last evening. During the entire day the police and gamblers played hide and seek. The police would no sooner break up one game and start after another than the first one broken up would again be going in full blast.

The club-houses in Chinatown entertained a great many people during the day. Business houses were closed for visitors and in each business place, whether a small store or a large one, dainty Chinese refreshments were served for callers.

Every young Chinese in Honolulu seemed to have a lei around his hair. He was happy. Small boys were decked out gaily and smoked long Manila cigars with the same ease that an older man would have done.

A reporter visited the home of two Chinese families on River street. The home was occupied by the two families jointly and consisted of one room about ten by twelve feet in size. Most of the room covered two large bunks which had been built up on one side of the room. There were clean mats on the floor and a small table at one side contained a varied collection of fruits, nuts, candies and other edibles. There was also a bottle of whiskey and glasses and a couple of cigars. The wives of the two Chinese were bespangled in colors, not even excepting their faces for these had been painted in half the colors of a Tanager rainbow. And those two men and women were as proud and happy as anyone could be while they offered the whiskey, the cigars, the fruit, and candies to their guest, and the two women merrily insisted that the guest should go away with his pockets well filled with sweetmeats.

## DEEP ASIATIC POLICY.

Nations frequently look one way and row another. This is strikingly exhibited in the present war in Asia. The diplomatic policy of Great Britain is very deep and far reaching. With the United States and other advanced nations Great Britain favors the integrity of China and the "open door" in Manchuria. But its main objective point is the maintenance of its Indian Empire, which has been threatened by Russia. Afghanistan is the central point of Muscovite and British operations that bear directly upon this question.

After Russia had virtually nullified the material advantages of the Japanese victory over China, and had won the seed that is now bearing its fruit, Great Britain made a treaty with Japan, obviously directed against Russian aggression in Manchuria, with an eye to ultimate designs upon Korea. That treaty, however, threw the onus of the initiative upon Japan, and demanded no material aid from Great Britain, unless Russia should form an alliance, in case of war, that rendered it essential that the fighting power of Japan should be augmented. This treaty was followed by the recently ratified treaties between China and the United States and between China and Japan, which concentrate the policy of the Western Powers upon the "open door," and in connection with other treaties, and especially the "Favored nation" clause, throw the influence of modern civilization against Russian expansion and monopoly.

The beginning of the end of this latest chapter in the history of world movements appears to be in sight. Doubtless there is a perfect understanding, underlying published treaty obligations, between the British and the Japanese governments, while the moral power of Uncle Sam, with which his material interests correspond, is necessarily ranged on the side of commercial freedom and enlightenment in Asiatic territory—unquestionably represented in the present conflict by the Japanese Empire. The chief element of importance, however, in the present aspect of the international game of chess, is the success, temporary or permanent, of British diplomacy. It is unlikely that the immediate victories of Japan which were anticipated in the columns of the Advertiser, will settle the final issue of the war, although they have a strong tendency in that direction. But there can be no doubt that the attention of the world is now converged on the military and naval operations in the extreme East, or the extreme West, as Korea and Manchuria may be considered. The Macedonian strain is at least checked, and Turkey remains the buffer state in Europe. The situation in Afghanistan is relieved and the British are seizing an opportunity in Tibet. Russia, affected by internal troubles, far more momentous than the telegraph has been permitted to describe, is compelled far from her base and with her Siberian railroad already cut, to face the only organized Asiatic nation that has been incorporated into American and European programs. The signs are ominous for Russia, and it looks as if American and British ideas, virtually represented by Japan, would prevail. All the powers will proclaim neutrality, but general sympathy is against the Muscovite and it will not be turned by any appeal to the false sentimentality of the past.

The last move by Great Britain on the international chess-board, in its game with the Northern Bear, may possibly not be checkmate, but it is dangerously near to that conclusion.

## WATER FRANCHISE HAS NEW PHASES

Not only has the sale of the Kohala water franchise been postponed, but a new condition has been inserted in the notice. The sale is now announced to take place on Friday, the 26th inst. It is stipulated, as an additional condition to those originally made, that the successful bidder furnish a bond that the required work within stated periods shall be performed in due time. This is to prevent the liability of a speculative purchase of the franchise.

Two ditch companies have articles of association filed in the office of the Treasurer—the "Hamakua" and the "Kohala"—naming identical incorporators, viz: John Hine, J. M. McGowan, F. Wendenberg, J. S. Low and J. K. Clark. Smith & Lewis are solicitors for both companies. Probably only one of them will bid for the Kohala franchise. Whether or not the Hawaiian Ditch Co., whose claim of a right to the franchise A. C. Gehr went to Washington to uphold, will show up at the sale is a problem in the near time.

"Huh!" grumbled M. E. Kinnay, who was being uncomfortably crowded by the jolly looking fat man in the trolley-car, "these cars should charge by weight." "Think not," replied the fat man; "then they wouldn't think it worth while to stop for you."—Philly.

Exports from the United States to Russia in the year just ended aggregated practically twenty million dollars. This is more than double the amount of our exports to Russia in 1901, the year in which duties were advanced upon merchandise from the United States entering Russia, and it also double the average for many years preceding that date. Imports from Russia have also greatly increased since that time. In 1903 they were \$10,907,315, against \$1,263,874 in 1901. Thus the total commerce between the United States and Russia in the calendar year 1903 exceeds thirty million dollars, and is double that of 1901, the year in which such alarm was felt with reference to our commerce with Russia, and is three times as great as in 1893.

This increase in the trade with Russia is especially marked when compared with the growth in trade with other European countries. Comparing conditions in 1903 with those of 1901, it may be said that exports to Europe as a whole show a slight decrease, while those to Russia, as already indicated, show an increase of more than 100 per cent. To the United Kingdom our exports in 1903 are 55 million dollars below those of 1901; to Netherlands, the reduction in exports, as compared with 1901, is more than 12 millions, and to Belgium more than 5 millions. To France our exports in 1903 show a slight increase, and to Germany an increase of nearly 40 million dollars; but in each case the percentage of gain is small compared with that in our exports to Russia, which show a much larger gain proportionately than those of any other European country, while in our imports from Russia a material increase is also shown.

The chief growth in our exports to Russia, in the two years in question, has been in cotton, agricultural implements, copper and its manufactures, and naval stores. In iron and steel there has been a slight reduction, and in flour a considerable reduction. Raw cotton, of which our exports to Russia in the fiscal year 1901 were less than 4 1/2 million dollars, showed in the fiscal year 1903 a total export to that country of over 8 millions. Agricultural implements have grown from \$1,552,597 to \$3,261,145; copper and manufactures thereof, from \$306,724 to \$1,384,372; and naval stores, from \$231,616 to \$432,792. Iron and steel, which in the fiscal year 1901 amounted to \$1,695,894, was in the fiscal year 1903 \$1,198,139; and flour, which in the fiscal year 1901 was \$1,291,123, was in 1903, \$1,028,550.

The table which follows shows the principal exports from the United States to all Russian territory in the fiscal years 1901 and 1903.

Articles	1901	1903
Raw cotton	\$3,498,522	\$4,170,000
Agricultural implements	1,692,597	3,236,145
Copper and manufactures thereof	790,724	1,384,372
Iron and steel manufactures	1,695,894	1,198,139
Flour	1,291,123	1,028,550
Naval stores	231,616	432,792
Provisions	506,791	304,406

In these detailed statements fiscal year figures are shown, while in the general statement of total exports and total imports calendar year figures are used, presenting the very latest available record of our commerce with Russia.

The table which follows shows our total exports to and imports from Russia in each calendar year from 1893 to 1903.

Calendar Year	Exports to Russia	Imports from Russia
1893	\$1,015,154	\$1,457,611
1894	1,534,709	1,829,402
1895	5,277,288	1,976,530
1896	9,947,074	2,656,200
1897	6,676,312	4,127,122
1898	10,597,919	4,508,228
1899	9,846,374	5,390,043
1900	11,450,273	7,908,136
1901	8,221,315	7,263,874
1902	12,734,664	7,683,945
1903	19,710,323	10,907,315

## Supply Ship Men Hear War News.

War news was the prevailing topic aboard the U. S. Naval Station Ship Supply as the vessel entered the harbor last night. Having been seventeen days at sea, the officers and crew were entirely ignorant of the kaleidoscopic change of events taking place in the Far East, and they were surprised to learn that war was victorious to the Japanese.

The reporter who went out to the vessel with files of the Advertiser, had no difficulty in scattering the papers all over the ship. The sailors whisked them away instantly, and were soon absorbed in the news of the war. The officers, at least those who were not engaged in bringing the vessel to her anchorage, eagerly pored over the dispatches, and quizzed the reporter for detailed news of the various fights.

When told that the dispatches had shown that torpedo boats had done the work at the initial engagement at Port Arthur, one officer exclaimed: "Well, that settles it; we'll have to begin building torpedo boats. They're the boys!"

It's the quick, decisive action which is in the beginning of a struggle," said another, "and it generally cripples. That's what I gain from a hasty perusal of the dispatches." The Advertiser's summary of the week's war news was thoroughly appreciated, as it gave the men an opportunity to size up the situation with out going into a myriad of details.

# SOME OF HONOLULU'S BIG STORMS ARE REMEMBERED

Editor Advertiser: Having had a statement of the months of heaviest and lightest rains, perhaps a comparison of heaviest rains may be interesting.

My weather record goes back only twenty years, but personal recollection recalls the great kona storm of December, 1884. Before sunrise, incessant lightning and a continuous rumble of thunder with dense black clouds rolling up from the south, betokened a storm of unusual violence. About seven o'clock the rain came, with an increase of the electric tempest. Nothing during the past week has equalled that historic storm. It was practically over by two o'clock, but several houses had been struck by lightning, an animal or two killed, most of the bridges in Honolulu were carried away, all of the lower part of town and along the various streams out of the several valleys, floods had destroyed crops and houses and a good deal of suffering resulted. Twelve to fifteen inches must have fallen in the six hours of rain. February 14th, 1889, the King signed an act imposing special taxes on the people and property of the district to repair roads and rebuild bridges.

Beginning with my meteorological record, in 1885, at the time of Queen Emma's funeral, May 10-11, ten inches fell in eighteen hours, indicating the greatness of the deceased queen, so the old Hawaiians thought.

December 23d, 1894, from 4 to 5:30 a. m. a torrent measuring 2.31 inches fell, flooding the streets and tearing them up badly.

In November, 1887, 10.18 inches fell on the 17th, 18th and 19th, in about forty-eight hours. In the following February, to mark leap year perhaps, 10.11 inches fell on the two last days of the month.

The night of May 24, 1893, during a heavy thunder storm, between 9 and 11, 4.81 inches flooded the town.

Sunday, Nov. 13, 1883, as a preliminary for the burning upon Hawaii of Blount's report with Cleveland's cool proposition to restore the queen, came a violent electric and rainstorm which left 5.09 inches of rainfall racing down our streets.

December 11-12, 1895, introduced a downpour of 7.74 inches, during a kona storm, and 1896 went out in a deluge of rain and southerly gales, during which 5.49 inches fell in about thirty-six hours of sharp showers with intermittent sunshine.

About 10 a. m. March 24, 1895, a sudden downpour with cool northerly winds deluged the town; 2.51 inches was the record for an hour, but in the valleys it must have far exceeded this amount. For Lolo and Aiea were literally soaked and much damage was done. At 1 p. m. the thermometer registered 95 deg. On other parts of Oahu, particularly in Waialae, the fog must have been literally a cloud-burst or worse. Considerable sections of grass lands at Kaunaloa were scooped out as if it was being excavated and the bridges were all carried away.

October 18, 1890, a sudden downpour deposited 2.14 inches of water in our streets, which was followed in November on the 25th and 26th in about twenty hours with 6.73 inches.

Christmas, 1901, as everybody will remember, was unheeded in with tremendous rains which with north to east winds, dropped 4.35 inches on our luckless shoppers in about fifteen hours. The shower of December 22d, or rather of the night of the 21st, which gave us 2.87 inches in about three hours, is also worthy of record.

But nothing in all of these years can equal the record of the present storm. It began to rain on the afternoon of the 6th and by midnight of the 7th late Marshal E. G. Hitchcock used to

or early morning of the 8th 4.40 inches had fallen. The next thirty-six hours gave an inch and fourteen hundredths. Then came the floods of Wednesday and Thursday, dropping 16.30 inches; then two days with only .11 of an inch and now 1.50 inch more, or to take out the quarter of an inch which fell in three days and we have 22.71 inches as the rainfall of the remaining six days. It beats the record, with points to spare. Now it remains to be seen whether we are willing to have a special tax imposed on our persons and property to repair damages.

W. R. C.  
Honolulu, Feb. 15, 1904.

## ENGINEERS HAVE A GOOD MEETING

At the meeting of the Honolulu Engineering Association, in Castle & Cooke's hall last night, the paper by A. C. Alexander on "Ether Waves" took up so much time that E. Koepke's promised paper on "The Fuel Question in Sugar Boiling" was not reached. Mr. Alexander's paper was a learned production and evoked questions from a number of members.

Next month's meeting will be the semi-annual one, when officers for the latter half of the year will be elected. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the meeting, which consists of Edward C. Brown, F. W. Beardslee, T. H. Petrie, C. C. Perkins and Henry Glance. As after the annual meeting a banquet is held, so after the semi-annual one a smoker will be in order. There will be music and refreshments.

## VICTORIA STEAMERS NOW CRUISERS

The Victoria Daily Times says:

Captain Ona of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Kaga Maru, who had charge of the line since she was placed on the British Columbia and Puget Sound run, received notice at Yokohama that his services were immediately required, and to relieve him of his duties on the trans-Pacific liner, Captain Parsons was summoned to take command of the steamer. Capt. Ona belongs to the Japanese naval reserve, and in the event of war will be given charge of some of the Japanese transports. The government is now holding a number of these vessels in readiness for service in event of trouble, and has reduced the line which runs to Victoria by three, these being the Ryojun Maru, Toosa Maru and Aki Maru. According to officers of the Kaga these steamers are not likely to be seen in these waters again for some time. In addition the government has taken over all the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liners on the Australian route and a number of those running to Europe.

Kauai's Sheriff Is Framed. "Sheriff Coney of Kauai is entitled to all the credit in the capture of the murderer of Giennan, and for wringing a confession from him," said Chester Doyle yesterday. Doyle has just returned from Kauai where he was sent to act as interpreter in the case.

"Sheriff Coney worked up the whole case against the Japanese murderer, or of the night of the 21st, which gave us 2.87 inches in about three hours, is also worthy of record. But nothing in all of these years can equal the record of the present storm. It began to rain on the afternoon of the 6th and by midnight of the 7th late Marshal E. G. Hitchcock used to

# MARUS LOSE SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS ON MAIL CONTRACT

By the withdrawal of the steamships America Maru, Hongkong Maru and Nippon Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Line, the company has lost \$6,000 per annum from the United States government for carrying mails.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha vessels run on what is termed a "domestic contract," which is to carry United States mails between San Francisco and Honolulu. From Honolulu to the Orient, the vessels run on a "foreign contract," and the company is paid according to the regulations of the Postal Union.

The route is 2,100 miles long and the vessels are under contract to make fifteen round trips per year. Each boat earns \$2,000 per annum for this service. The Oceanic Company is paid \$7,000 per annum for making seventeen round trips per annum, for the vessels on the through run. The local run—Honolulu and San Francisco only—gives the Oceanic Company \$15,000 per annum additional. This calls for one trip every three weeks.

Under existing conditions, with all the vessels of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line being required for service in the Japan-Russia war, it is possible the United States Postoffice Department may abrogate the contract, which expires on June 30 of this year.

## QUEEN AGAIN DISAPPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The Senate today by a vote of 23 to 27 refused to recommit the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the En-Queen Lihoukalani in compensation for the loss of the Crown lands.

An amendment making the amount in the bill \$125,000 was adopted. But the bill was finally defeated by a six vote.